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EXAMINER

PARRY, CHRISTOPHER L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2614

DATE MAILED: 02/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	09/945,108		KIM ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Chris Parry		2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 December 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 December 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: On line 2 of claim 1, "turner" should be --tuner--. Appropriate correction is required.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed December 9, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to applicant's remarks, the examiner respectfully disagrees that Morrison does not teach, a channel information processor for extracting user input channel information from the control signal from a controller, and for transferring the extracted user input channel information to the tuner. As cited from Morrison, tuner controller 104 generates a tuning voltage and bandswitching signals, which is a form of channel information that is needed by tuner 100 in order to tune to the request channel.

With respect to applicant's arguments that Morrison fails to not display a channel selection page, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Applicant argues that reference teaches away from a system wherein a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without display a channel selection page. However, examiner notes Morrison teaches, the system immediately tunes the television to the desired channel regardless of the

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current source (Col. 2, lines 57-59). Morrison further notes if there is a conflict, a message is displayed to the user asking the user to select a source. Therefore, the message that is displayed to the user may be interpreted as a source selection page (e.g., cable, satellite, antenna, etc.) but it is not a channel selection page as the user has already made a channel selection previous to the display of the source selection message when a conflict in sources occurs.

With respect to applicant's arguments that Morrison fails to disclose wherein the program stores the current channel information as a cookie file, the examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner recognizes the definition of a cookie as set forth by the applicant in the specification, however limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. Therefore, the applicant should consider rewording the claim to be clearer as to what type of cookie is intended. For example by the definition given in the specification, examiner suggests changing cookie to a web browser cookie. Since the type of cookie is not claimed, the examiner reserves the right to give the term cookie its broadest reasonable interpretation.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to

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combine Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten is for the benefit of allowing users to return to channels or teletext pages which were visited previously by the user (Van Der Vleuten – Col 1, lines 14-35).

With respect to applicant's arguments that Van Der Vleuten fails to disclose producing a channel selection page, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Van Der Vleuten discloses a user can display a history list on the television screen, enabling the user to select a preset by picking a preset from the history list (Col. 5, lines 55-63). Applicant argues that a history list does not constitute the production of a channel selection page, but in fact a history list is a page that is displayed to the user that facilitates selecting a channel. Therefore, the applicant is reminded that the claim is interpreted in light of the specification and the applicant should clearly define channel selection page considering a history list or an on screen EPG page can be considered a channel selection page.

With respect to applicant's arguments that Van Der Vleuten fails to disclose extracting channel information from a channel selection page and storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Van Der Vleuten discloses a user can display a history list on the television screen, enabling the user to select a preset by picking a preset from the history list (Col. 5, lines 55-63), which reads on extracting channel information from a channel selection page. Further, Van Der Vleuten discloses the history list is reordered each time a channel is selected so each time a channel is selected, the channel information is saved in order to maintain a specific order in the history list to allow a user to use the 'backward' button

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as well as the 'forward' button with respect to the selected preset from the history list (Col. 6, lines 16-44).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Morrison (U.S. 6,359,580).

Regarding Claim 1, Morrison discloses a "digital TV" that meets claimed "turner for receiving a broadcast of a current channel" by tuner assembly 102 shown in figure 4. Morrison teaches claimed "controller for outputting a control signal to change the current channel to a user input channel" by microcomputer 110, shown in figure 4, which generates a control signal for causing tuner control unit 104 to control tuner 102 to select a particular RF signal, in response to user-entered control signals (Column 4, lines 14-17). Morrison teaches "channel information processor for extracting user input channel information from the control signal from the controller and for transferring the extracted user input channel information to the tuner" by tuner controller 104, shown in

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figure 4, which generates the tuning voltage and bandswitching signals in response to control signals applied from microcomputer 110 (Column 3, lines 55-57). Morrison teaches claimed “memory including a program for operating the controller, for storing current channel information, and for changing the current channel information to the user input channel information”, by program memory (ROM) 114 and random access memory (RAM) 116 used to store channel related data (Column 4, lines 1-12). Morrison further teaches claimed “wherein a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page” by disclosing viewers can change channels in a variety of way including “channel up” / “channel down” buttons (e.g., on a remote control) and the system then internally processes the selected channel to determine whether there is more than one source for that entry. If not, the system immediately tunes the television to the desired channel regardless of the current source (Column 2, lines 39-58).

As for Claim 2, Morrison meets “program stores the current channel information in the form of a file” by RAM 116 used to store channel related data (Column 4, lines 1-4).

As for Claim 3, Morrison meets “program stores the current channel information as a cookie file” by RAM 116, with cookie being interpreted with its broadest interpretation of being a quantity used to indicate or signal to a recipient of data, significant changes in the state of the entity supplying the data (IEEE 100: The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms). Change in the state of the entity is met by when a user requests to change the channel, the frequency at which the tuner is

currently receiving a signal at is changed and a new channel is displayed to the user indicating the change in quantity.

As for Claim 4, Morrison meets “at least one of a keypad and a remote controller for entry of the user input channel” by IR transmitter 125 shown in figure 4.

As for Claim 5, Morrison meets “the controller is responsive to the user input channel for storing a changed channel selection page as a cookie value” by teaching microcomputer 110 receives user-initiated commands from an IR receiver 122 (Column 3, lines 64-66). Further, EEPROM 117 is coupled to microcomputer 110, and serves as a non-volatile storage element for storing auto-programming channel data, and user-entered channel data; giving the term “cookie” the broadest reasonable interpretation (Column 5, lines 62-65).

As for Claim 6, Morrison meets “the controller is responsive to the user input channel for changing the channel of the digital TV in accordance with channel information contained in the cookie value” by teaching by teaching microcomputer 110 receives user-initiated commands from an IR receiver 122 (Column 3, lines 64-66). Further, EEPROM 117 is coupled to microcomputer 110, and serves as a non-volatile storage element for storing auto-programming channel data, and user-entered channel data; giving the term “cookie” the broadest reasonable interpretation (Column 5, lines 62-65). Morrison teaches microcomputer 110, shown in figure 4, which generates a control signal for causing tuner control unit 104 to control tuner 102 to select a particular RF signal, in response to user-entered control signals (Column 4, lines 14-18).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 7-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morrison in view of Van Der Vleuten (U.S. 6,460,183).

Regarding Claim 7, Morrison teaches a method of changing a channel in a digital TV. Morrison fails to teach producing a channel selection page to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel; producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page; changing information of the channel selection page so as to change the current channel to the user input channel; producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page; and changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of channel information contained in the second cookie, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page. Van Der Vleuten teaches "producing a channel selection page to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel" by teaching the user operating the backward means 11 by means of the 'backward' button 118. Van Der Vleuten teaches a user can press the 'backward' button 118, which will produce a channel selection page (Column 5, lines 7-25). Van Der Vleuten teaches

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“producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page” by teaching an initial history list can be given as [1,3,5] and stored in history means 110 as a cookie (Column 6, lines 19-20). The term “cookie” is given the broadest interpretation of being a quantity used to indicate or signal to a recipient of data, significant changes in the state of the entity supplying the data (IEEE 100). Van Der Vleuten teaches “changing information of the channel selection page so as to change the current channel to the user input channel” by disclosing the ‘backward’ button causes a ‘current position’ to shift one position in the history list, and select the corresponding preset (Column 3, lines 48-51). Van Der Vleuten teaches “producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page” by teaching if the initial history list is given by [1,3,5], and preset ‘6’ is selected by entering ‘6’ with the numerical means 117, the new history list would be [1,3,6,5], producing a second cookie for the updated history list and storing the cookie in history means 110 (Column 6, lines 19-22). Van Der Vleuten teaches “changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of channel information contained in the second cookie, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page” by the test in step 205 in figure 205. Van Der Vleuten teaches the test in step 205 succeeds if the user operates the backward means 111 by means of the ‘backward’ button 118. If this is the case, the test in step 213 is performed, checking whether the current position Pos is greater than one. If this is the case, the test in step 210 is performed first, checking whether the currently selected preset corresponds to the preset at the current position in the history list. This is the case if the currently selected preset is not selected by means

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of the zapping means 109. If the test in step 210 succeeds, step 214 is performed, decreasing Pos by one and selecting the corresponding preset, indicated by Sel=His [Pos], thus recalling a preset which was originally selected before the currently selected preset (Column 5, lines 7-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten to facilitate a method of tuning a channel using cookies for the benefit of allowing users to return to signals which were visited previously (Background – Van Der Vleuten).

As for Claim 8, Morrison fails to teach the channel information contained in the second cookie is determined by searching a string contained in the second cookie. Van Der Vleuten teaches using the test in step 213, checking whether the current position Pos is greater than one. Van Der Vleuten is referring to checking the history list to see pointer is currently pointed to in the cookie. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten in order for the channel information contained in the second cookie is determined by searching a string contained in the second cookie. One would have been motivated to make this modification in order to facilitate tuning to the selected channel as requested by the user.

Regarding Claim 9, Morrison teaches a method of changing a channel in a digital TV. Morrison fails to teach producing a channel selection page to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel; extracting channel information from the channel selection page and storing the

extracted channel information in the form of a file; changing the channel information stored in the form of a file in response to an operation by the user; and changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of the changed channel information, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page. Van Der Vleuten teaches "producing a channel selection page to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel" by teaching the user operating the backward means 11 by means of the 'backward' button 118. Van Der Vleuten teaches a user can press the 'backward' button 118, which will produce a channel selection page (Column 5, lines 7-25). Van Der Vleuten teaches "extracting channel information from the channel selection page and storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file" by disclosing presets can also be selected by means of the history means 110, which keep a record of previously selected presets. These presets can be recalled by operating the 'backward' button 118, which controls the backward means 111, or the 'forward' button 119, which controls the forward means 112 (Column 3, lines 41-45). Van Der Vleuten teaches "changing the channel information stored in the form of a file in response to an operation by the user" by disclosing if the initial history list is given by [1,3,5], and preset '6' is selected by entering '6' with the numerical means 117, the new history list would be [1,3,6,5], storing the updated history list in a file in history means 110 (Column 6, lines 19-22). Van Der Vleuten teaches "changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of the changed channel information, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page" by disclosing

by the test in step 205 in figure 205. Van Der Vleuten teaches the test in step 205 succeeds if the user operates the backward means 111 by means of the `backward` button 118. If this is the case, the test in step 213 is performed, checking whether the current position Pos is greater than one. If this is the case, the test in step 210 is performed first, checking whether the currently selected preset corresponds to the preset at the current position in the history list. This is the case if the currently selected preset is not selected by means of the zapping means 109. If the test in step 210 succeeds, step 214 is performed, decreasing Pos by one and selecting the corresponding preset, indicated by Sel=His [Pos], thus recalling a preset which was originally selected before the currently selected preset (Column 5, lines 7-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten to facilitate a method of tuning a channel using stored file information for the benefit of allowing users to return to signals which were visited previously (Background – Van Der Vleuten).

As for Claim 10, Morrison is silent on teaching the user manipulates a direction key to select the user input channel, a value of the current channel is changed by as much as "1". Van Der Vleuten teaches zapping means 109 can be controlled by the up/down means 116, which normally comprises an `up` button and a `down` button. If the `down` button is pressed, the zapping means 109 take the currently selected preset number and control the preset means 108 to select the preset preceding the currently selected preset. For example, if preset `20` is currently selected, pressing the `down`

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button would select preset `19`. Similarly, pressing the `up` button would select preset `21` (Column 3, lines 29-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten in order to facilitate a user manipulating a direction key to select a channel and changing the channel by as much as "1". One would have been motivated to make this modification because zapping means 109 is known per se and is widely applied in television receivers (Column 3, lines 38-41 of Van Der Vleuten).

As for Claim 11, Morrison teaches a method of changing a channel in a digital TV. Morrison fails to teach producing a channel selection page corresponding to an input digit; extracting channel information from the produced channel selection page and calculating a difference value between a value of the extracted channel information and a value of the channel information stored in the form of a file; and changing the channel information stored in the form of a file by as much as the difference value. Van Der Vleuten teaches a user entering a preset using numerical means 117 in step 203 of figure 2. In the step 208, Sel gets the value Num, which means that the preset is selected, which corresponds to the number entered. The test in the step 216 succeeds if the currently selected preset corresponds to the preset at the current position in the history list. If the test in the step 216 fails, step 211 is performed. In the step 211, the newly selected preset is appended to the history list. This is achieved by increasing Pos by 1, storing the number of the newly selected preset at the location indicated by Pos, and making Len equal to Pos (Column 4, lines 25-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten to facilitate a method of tuning a channel using stored file information for the benefit of allowing users to return to signals which were visited previously (Background – Van Der Vleuten).

Regarding Claim 12, Morrison teaches use of a digital TV and discloses a “user input means for inputting a request by a user for change of a current channel” by teaching microcomputer 110 receives user-initiated commands from an infrared (IR) receiver 122 and from a “local” keyboard 120 mounted on the television receiver itself. IR receiver 122 receives IR transmissions from remote control transmitter 125 (Column 3, lines 64-66). Morrison fails to teach means for producing a channel selection page to change the current channel when the user requests the change of the current channel to a user input channel; means for producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page; means for changing information of the channel selection page so as to change the current channel to the user input channel; means for producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page; and means for changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of channel information contained in the second cookie, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page. Van Der Vleuten teaches “means for producing a channel selection page to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel” by teaching the user operating the backward means 11 by means of the ‘backward’ button 118. Van Der Vleuten teaches a user can press the ‘backward’ button 118, which will produce a channel selection page (Column 5, lines 7-25). Van Der Vleuten teaches

"means for producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page" by teaching an initial history list can be given as [1,3,5] and stored in history means 110 as a cookie (Column 6, lines 19-20). The term "cookie" is given the broadest interpretation of being a quantity used to indicate or signal to a recipient of data, significant changes in the state of the entity supplying the data (IEEE 100). Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for changing information of the channel selection page so as to change the current channel to the user input channel" by disclosing the 'backward' button causes a 'current position' to shift one position in the history list, and select the corresponding preset (Column 3, lines 48-51). Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page" by teaching if the initial history list is given by [1,3,5], and preset '6' is selected by entering '6' with the numerical means 117, the new history list would be [1,3,6,5], producing a second cookie for the updated history list and storing the cookie in history means 110 (Column 6, lines 19-22). Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of channel information contained in the second cookie, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page" by the test in step 205 in figure 205. Van Der Vleuten teaches the test in step 205 succeeds if the user operates the backward means 111 by means of the 'backward' button 118. If this is the case, the test in step 213 is performed, checking whether the current position Pos is greater than one. If this is the case, the test in step 210 is performed first, checking whether the currently selected preset corresponds to the preset at the current position in the history list. This is the case if the currently

selected preset is not selected by means of the zapping means 109. If the test in step 210 succeeds, step 214 is performed, decreasing Pos by one and selecting the corresponding preset, indicated by Sel=His [Pos], thus recalling a preset which was originally selected before the currently selected preset (Column 5, lines 7-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten to facilitate a means for tuning a channel using cookies for the benefit of allowing users to return to signals which were visited previously (Background – Van Der Vleuten).

Considering Claim 13, the claimed elements the channel information contained in the second cookie is determined by searching a string contained in the second cookie, corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 8, and is likewise treated.

Regarding Claim 14, Morrison teaches use of a digital TV and discloses a "user input means for inputting a request by a user for change of a current channel" by teaching microcomputer 110 receives user-initiated commands from an infrared (IR) receiver 122 and from a "local" keyboard 120 mounted on the television receiver itself. IR receiver 122 receives IR transmissions from remote control transmitter 125 (Column 3, lines 64-66). Morrison fails to teach means for producing a channel selection page to change the current channel when the user requests the change of the current channel to a user input channel; means for extracting channel information from the channel selection page; means for storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file; means for changing the channel information stored in the form of a file in response to an

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operation by the user; and means for changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of the changed channel information, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page. Van Der Vleuten teaches “means for producing a channel selection page to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel” by teaching the user operating the backward means 11 by means of the ‘backward’ button 118. Van Der Vleuten teaches a user can press the ‘backward’ button 118, which will produce a channel selection page (Column 5, lines 7-25). Van Der Vleuten teaches “means for extracting channel information from the channel selection page and storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file” by disclosing presets can also be selected by means of the history means 110, which keep a record of previously selected presets. These presets can be recalled by operating the ‘backward’ button 118, which controls the backward means 111, or the ‘forward’ button 119, which controls the forward means 112 (Column 3, lines 41-45). Van Der Vleuten teaches “means for storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file” by disclosing history means 110 keeps a record of previously selected presets (Column 3, lines 41-42). Van Der Vleuten teaches “means for changing the channel information stored in the form of a file in response to an operation by the user” by disclosing if the initial history list is given by [1,3,5], and preset ‘6’ is selected by entering ‘6’ with the numerical means 117, the new history list would be [1,3,6,5], storing the updated history list in a file in history means 110 (Column 6, lines 19-22). Van Der Vleuten teaches “means for changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of the changed

channel information, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page" by disclosing by the test in step 205 in figure 205. Van Der Vleuten teaches the test in step 205 succeeds if the user operates the backward means 111 by means of the `backward` button 118. If this is the case, the test in step 213 is performed, checking whether the current position Pos is greater than one. If this is the case, the test in step 210 is performed first, checking whether the currently selected preset corresponds to the preset at the current position in the history list. This is the case if the currently selected preset is not selected by means of the zapping means 109. If the test in step 210 succeeds, step 214 is performed, decreasing Pos by one and selecting the corresponding preset, indicated by Sel=His [Pos], thus recalling a preset which was originally selected before the currently selected preset (Column 5, lines 7-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten to facilitate means for tuning a channel using stored file information for the benefit of allowing users to return to signals which were visited previously (Background – Van Der Vleuten).

Considering Claim 15, the claimed elements when the user manipulates a direction key to select the user input channel, a value of the current channel is changed by as much as "1", corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 10, and is likewise treated.

Considering Claim 16, the claimed elements when the user manipulates a digit key to select the user input channel, the means for changing the channel information

stored in the form of a file produces a channel selection page corresponding to an input digit, extracts channel information from the produced channel selection page, calculates a difference value between a value of the extracted channel information and a value of the channel information stored in the form of a file, and changes the channel information stored in the form of a file by as much as the difference value, corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 11, and is likewise treated.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chris Parry whose telephone number is (571) 272-8328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571) 272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Examiners Initials: CP
January 23, 2006


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